

Appendix E

Glossary

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For additional definitions, please refer to the associated statutes and rules. The generalized definitions below are only provided to assist in the completion of the Joint Permit Application. They are not intended as a full legal definition of these terms. Many of these terms are defined by statute or rule and these sources and any applicable case law should be consulted for a complete definition.

Adjacent and Impacted Property Owners	Those properties which physically touch the applicant's property, also including all properties which may be impacted by the proposed activity. May include all property owners on a lake, may also include upstream and downstream property owners on a stream depending on whether the proposed activity is likely to impact their properties.
Boat Hoist	Mechanism or apparatus used to raise a boat out of the water.
Boat Well	An artificial embayment for boat moorage created by excavation/dredging into the bank of the waterway, usually including bank stabilization within the embayment.
Breakwater	A structure that protects a shore area, harbor, or basin from the full impact of waves.
Bulkhead	A vertical or near-vertical wall primarily designed to prevent erosion and other damage due to wave or ice action.
Coastal Zone Management Program	"Consistent with Michigan's federally approved Coastal Management Program" means that the project complies with the standards set forth in the Parts of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (NREPA), that regulate activities in coastal areas. Federally permitted or funded projects that have the potential to adversely affect coastal resources are required to be consistent with Michigan's environmental protection statutes.
Critical Dune Area	A geographic area designated in the "Atlas of Critical Dune Areas," dated February 1989, which was prepared by the department.
Cross-section	Side view (elevation view) of project site.
Dam	An artificial barrier, including dikes, embankments, control structures, spillways, and appurtenant works, that impounds, diverts, or is designed to impound or divert water, or a combination of water and any other liquid or material in the water. The definition of a dam does not include a storage or processing tank or standpipe constructed of steel or concrete, a roadway embankment not designed to impound water, or a dug pond where there is no impoundment of water or waste materials containing water at levels above adjacent natural grade levels.
Dam Abandonment	An affirmative act on the part of an owner to discontinue maintenance or operation of a dam.
Dam Alteration	Changes in the design of an existing dam that directly affect, or may directly affect, the structural integrity or operation of a dam.
Dam "Height"	Difference in elevation measured vertically between the natural bed of a stream at the downstream toe of the dam, or, if it is not across a stream channel, from the lowest elevation of the downstream toe of the dam to the design flood elevation or to the lowest point of the top of the dam, whichever is less.
Dam Maintenance	The upkeep of a dam and its appurtenant works but does not include alterations or repairs.
Dam Repair	To substantially restore a dam to its original condition and includes only such restoration as may directly affect the structural integrity of the dam.
Department	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).
Dock	A small structure constructed over water on pilings to gain access to a boat or for recreational purposes such as fishing.
Earth Change	A human-made change in the natural cover or topography of land, including cut and fill activities, which may result in or contribute to soil erosion or sedimentation of the waters of the state. Earth change does not include the practice of plowing and tilling soil for the purpose of crop production.
Encroachment	Any structure, filling, grading, or deposition of materials in, upon, across, or projecting into a wetland, floodplain, channel, floodway, lake, or stream.
Environmental Area	An area of the shoreland determined by the department on the basis of studies and surveys to be necessary for the preservation and maintenance of fish and wildlife, as defined in Part 323 of the NREPA.
Erosion Hazard Line	The line along the shoreland that is the landward edge of the zone of active erosion. This line is where the 583.0 foot contour on Lake Michigan, the 582.2 foot contour on Lake Huron, or the 603.3 foot contour on Lake Superior meets the shoreland, whichever is farthest landward (International Great Lakes Datum [IGLD], 1955).
Failed Dam	A dam not capable of impounding water at its intended level due to a structural deficiency.
Filter Fabric	Commercial geo-textile fabric used for soil stabilization.
Floodplain	That area of land adjoining a river, stream, drain, or inland lake, which will be inundated by a 100-year flood.
Floodway	The channel of a river or stream and the portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the 100-year flood and which must be kept free of <i>encroachment</i> so that the 100-year flood can be carried without a harmful increase in flood heights.
Flume Method	A method of placing utilities across a stream or lake which blocks off a portion of the waterbody such that the work can be done "in the dry."
Groin / Jetty	A structure placed perpendicular to the shore and extending out into the water. Used either singularly or in a series to trap and accumulate sand on the updrift side of the groin.
Harmful Interference	Causing an increased stage or change in direction of flow of a river or stream that causes, or is likely to cause, damage to property, a threat to life, a threat to personal injury or pollution, impairment, or destruction of water or other natural resources.
High Risk Erosion Area	A shoreland area determined by the department to be subject to erosion and which has an average annual recession rate of one foot per year or more.
IGLD85	International Great Lakes Datum of 1985.
Impoundment	Part 301 - The water held back by a dam, dike, floodgate, or other barrier.
Inland Lake or Stream	Part 301 - A natural or artificial lake, pond, or impoundment; a river, stream, or creek which may or may not be serving as a drain as defined by the drain code of 1956, Act No. 40 of the Public Acts of 1956, being sections 280.1 to 280.630 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; or any other body of water that has definite banks, a bed, and visible evidence of a continued flow or continued occurrence of water, including the St. Marys, St. Clair, and Detroit rivers. Inland lake or stream does not include the Great Lakes, Lake St. Clair, or a lake or pond that has a surface area of less than 5 acres.
Low Sand Trap Wall	A structure parallel to the shoreline with a height approximating the water elevation, with the purpose of trapping sand between the wall and a bulkhead, which are within 30 feet of each other.

Marina	A public or private facility which extends into or over an inland lake, Great Lake, or stream that offers docking, loading, or other servicing of recreational vessels to the public or members of the marina.
Marine Railway	A structure for launching boats consisting of two or more parallel rails extending from shore to deeper water, the hardware upon which the rails are mounted, and a boat carrying a cradle device that glides over the rails.
Natural River	A river which has been designated by the Natural Resources Commission for inclusion in the wild, scenic, and recreational rivers system, under Part 305 of the NREPA.
National Flood Insurance Program	"Consistent with the National Flood Insurance Program" means that the project complies with the standards set forth in 44 CFR 60.3 that regulates activities in Special Flood Hazard Areas as delineated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Hazard Boundary Maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
NGVD29	National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929.
Navigable Waters of the United States	As defined by the USACE - Those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. A determination of navigability, once made, applies laterally over the entire surface of the water body to the Ordinary High Water Mark. A list of such waters in Michigan is available from the Corps of Engineers' office in Detroit. They generally include all Great Lakes and connecting channels, waterways constructed or improved for navigation by the Corps, major rivers to heads of navigation, and segments of waterbodies whose surface elevations are subject to backwater influence (below the Ordinary High Water mark) of adjoining listed navigable waters of the United States. In Michigan navigability is defined by the court system.
100-Year Floodplain	The floodplain that is inundated by a flood with a magnitude that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)	As defined by the USACE - The line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas. The USACE's definition of OHWM differs from the state's on Great Lakes shorelines. For the state definition please refer to the applicable state statutes and rules. It is recommended you consult both agencies if the location of the OHWM is an important factor in your permit application
Pier	A structure extending outward from a shore, over water that is used to secure, protect, and provide access to ships or boats.
Pilings	Beams or posts of timber, concrete, or steel driven into the bottomland or wetland as a means of securing a boat or supporting a pier, boardwalk, dock, or other structure.
Plan View	Top or bird's-eye view of a project site.
Plow Method	A method of placing underground utilities which involves the digging of a trench, placement of the utility, and immediate burying in one continuous operation.
Revetment	An orderly facing of stone or broken concrete along a slope to prevent erosion.
Riprap	A layer, facing, or protective mound of stone of varying sized pieces randomly placed to prevent erosion, scour, or sloughing of an embankment or structure.
Rise	For bridges: distance from the stream bottom to the underside of the bridge deck. For culverts: distance from culvert crown to the stream bottom or lowest point of culvert (whichever is higher).
Seasonal Structure	A structure, such as a dock, boat hoist, ramp, raft, or other recreational structure, that is placed on or across bottomland and is not permanent because it is placed in the spring and removed in the fall.
Seawall	A bulkhead or other permanent revetment structure that fulfills an identifiable need for erosion protection or bank stabilization for the protection of or improvements on uplands.
Section 10 Waters	The Great Lakes and their connecting channels and other navigable waters regulated not only by the department but also by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.
Setback	In designated high risk erosion areas, the minimum distance a permanent structure can be constructed from the erosion hazard line without a special exception.
Shoreline	Existing edge of water at the time of application, which may change over time.
Slope	A ratio of the change in the horizontal direction compared to that in the vertical direction of an inclined surface (horizontal/vertical).
Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures	Temporary and permanent devices that are installed or constructed and/or establishment of vegetation to minimize the movement of sediment off-site during and after construction.
Spillway	An overflow device, in or about a dam or other hydraulic structure, designed for the discharge of water from an impoundment.
Stormwater Detention Basin	A basin, either dry or wet, that temporarily captures and stores stormwater runoff before discharging to a surface waterbody.
Stormwater Retention Basin	A basin which captures stormwater runoff with no direct discharge to a surface waterbody. The runoff either infiltrates or evaporates.
Structure	The term structure shall include, without limitation, any pier, boat dock, boat ramp, wharf, dolphin, weir boom, breakwater, bulkhead, revetment, riprap, jetty, artificial island, artificial reef, permanent mooring structure, power transmission line, permanently moored floating vessel, piling, aid to navigation, or any other obstacle or obstruction. The department includes other examples e.g., a marina, dam, stream deflector, groin, sewer, pipeline, cable, culvert, bridge, home, porch, garage, additions, out buildings, septic systems, and commercial buildings.
Underspill	A device used to release water from the lower part of an impoundment rather than from the upper part.
Upland	The land area which lies above the ordinary high water mark and is not wetland or floodplain.
Waterway Opening	That area available for carrying water through a bridge or culvert structure.
Wetland Assessment	Refers to the evaluation of a site by the department, at the request of a property owner or his/her agent, for purposes of providing information regarding the presence of wetlands on the site.